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has noticed this, and justly observes, that "it is no
the sole misfortune under which the commanding
officer of a tender labours, that, while he incurs
the risk and all the responsibility, he only shares
prize-money as one of the lieutenants of the flag-ship;
the case is harder where that flag-ship remains idle
port; otherwise the prize she might make by
cruising would perhaps afford to the tender com-
mander a counterbalancing advantage." By these
regulations, the common seamen's share of prize-
money is increased. If the lure of the prize

formerly Greenwich Hospital receives a percentage of all prize-money, and also from unclaimed shares, and shares belonging to men who have deserted.

When a prize is carried into port, it is put in the hands of a prize-agent, whose duty it is to see to the condemnation by the court, and to effect a fair and proper distribution of prize-money among the crew, from the sale of the hull and all its contents. The immense fortunes by iniquitously abusing their position as prize-agents, during the last war, rendered the office a responsible trust. They made enormous

for their services, and in various other ways com-
monly robbed both officers and men of that which they
had won at risk of life and limb. At length, in 1872,
Mr. George Rose, of the Navy Pay-office, exposed
their doings to the Lords of the Admiralty, and
brought to light almost incredible delinquencies, we
learn from copies of his official letter lying before us.
In one case—that of a Russian frigate and steam-
powered tug, detained by the fleet at Spithead—the net sum
distributed as prize-money was £73,000, and the
charge on the Government was £100,000, and the
charge on the sailors not less than £9306 6s. 9d. for their labor!
He was compelled to refund £6830 of this

costs of the suit-at-law for its recovery. This was no means an unusual case. Some prizes were managed to pocket more than one-half of the amount passing through their hands. Enemy's vessels captured on foreign stations were condemned then to courts appointed for the purpose, and the captors were fleeced of their prize money by agents and protectors in much the same manner as in England. During the first eight years of the war—1803 to 1811—about 100 vessels were condemned as prizes in Great Britain, and at least 3000 were similarly condemned in other

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Jurisdiction. FRIZES to the amount of a million annually. So systematically did the prime-minister at some foreign stations, pocket the greater portion of the net proceeds from condemned prizes, that Lord Cochrane declared in the House of Commons, when moving for the production of returns relative to the Admiralty Court at Malta, that it was hardly worth while for English cruisers to seize the vessels of the enemy, and to risk the expenses of their condemnation, &c. He showed the House a Malta prize-tor's bill, which measured six thousand pounds.

In numerous cases, when a prize was legitimated, years elapsed ere any distribution of the proceeds was announced, and in the interval, many of the claimants for shares had died, or were scattered over the globe. We have a curious example of this before us, showing the distribution of prizes from 1803 to 1810. We perceive that the proceeds of all prizes taken in 1803, were not distributed to the

At the time when the distribution was given, how many were at home to receive their due? The Rattlesnake returned home, in 1811, from the Indies, only one man of her original crew remained: her death, removals, and desertions, had disposed of all the rest. But the prize agents had a short and simple method of providing for such contingencies. They used to persuade ignorant seamen to make wills in their favour, and in this way alone rescued much of the stolen gain. Mr. Rose says, in one of his letters,

Admiralty, that "one agent for seamen, residing at Chatham, had wills by him with his name placed on them as the friend of the persons who were to receive them; and this man lately produced at my office made by a private marine, bequeathing to my friend personal property, besides all his pay, privates and clothes, although he had a brother and two legitimate children living." This will was legally executed but Mr. Rose managed to induce the comrade to surrender his claim in favour of the orphan children of the deceased marine.

we have given and above details relative to the gross malversation of prize-agents in the last war, principally to show how our seamen were miserably plundered on every hand. Thousands of fellows fought desperately, and huzzared when the enemy's colours came down, fancying they had ships which would yield them plenty of money, when, in reality, they had only raised their lives to enrich an agent living like a lord on the sea, and the odds were ten to one that poor Jack did not live to touch a dollar of the thousands won by his skill and valour. We presume that

different system will prevail during the present year. It surely is not too much to expect that the government will take care that captured vessels are confiscated with the least possible delay, and are commensured in their proceeds promptly distributed in an appropriate manner, instead of melting away in the hands of scrupulous agents. Worse management than prevailed fifty years ago is scarcely possible. In 1810, the proceeds of thirty-seven prizes were allotted for distribution, which had been withheld for nine to fifteen years, owing to the cupidity of the agents!—*Chambers' Journal*.

RESTLESS HABITS OF THE CALMUCKS.—Beside the Calmucks who are under the dominion of the Russian crown, there are several divisions of the tribe, and governed by separate princes. One of the most civilized of these has built a palace on the shores of the Volga, not far from Astrakhan. This appears to be the nearest approach to a settled habitation that any of these restless beings have attained to; and so great is their dread of a more composed life and settled habits, that when they are angry with a person, they wish "that wax, like him."

A great deal of embroidery on muslin is now done in Europe by machinery; about one hundred and thirty needles are worked by a grown person and ten children. The machine copies the pattern by means of a pantograph, and costs about \$200.

the government, who derive an important portion of their revenue from the monopoly of vodka, or spirits, and brandy, which is chiefly used in the prohibition of inebriation. Mr. Oliphant was informed by a Russian gentleman that the police had strict orders not to take up any person found drunk in the streets; and he adds that the numbers of tipsy men, whom he has seen reeling about the large towns, seemed to be sadly confirmatory of the accuracy of this statement. But while every encouragement is given to an extensive and public consumption of the juice of the grape, the *fragrant weed* grows so much in power, that it

it—a most determined and well-aided gang of smokers. A policeman will regard with complacency the besotted publican, stumbling up against every stranger he meets; but if, perchance, he detect the aroma of tobacco, or see the end of a cigar lighting up some dark dismal street, he pounces down upon the luckless wayfarer who has trusted to the kindness of night to conceal his unlawful act, and demands from him the sum of three roubles.

HOUSES OF THE WEALTHY DURING THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.—The two chief rooms were the hall and the

great chamber, or, as we now should call it, the bedroom. Carpets were unknown; but the floor of the hall was generally strewn with rushes. The walls were covered with tapestry or other hangings. The fireplace was in a deep insertion in the wall, leaving an open space large enough for the family to be ranged round it during the darkness of the winter evenings. One long table extended down the middle of the room with a form on each side; this custom remained in the same position. A few stools and a couple of high-backed chairs, reserved for the nearest and mistress, of the family, completed the furniture.

ing" of the hall. The bedroom was little more than a sleeping porch, with a large, heavy bed, a cumbersome press or chest of drawers, a few chairs, and perchance a buffet-stool or a table, would sum up the furniture of the apartment.—*Wills and Inventors.*

KALAFAT.—Kalafat, of which so much has been lately said, is a town of 2000 houses; it is surrounded by high walls; has a quarantine, a town hall, a custom-house, three churches, and a cavalry barracks. It is the chief place of a sub-administrator's district. The remainder of the town is a suburb, and is raised by the Turks are of great extent and very fertile.

strong. They are partly raised on two high hills, the plain of Kalafat, about a mile distant from each other, and have a numerous artillery. All the neighbouring country is commanded by these hills in such a way that no approach to the Danube can be made. In 1828 these hills were occupied and fortified by the Russians. Between Widdin and Kalafat the Danube is little less than a mile wide, and the current of it is very rapid. The island in which the Turkish fortifications are situated near the left bank; it is surrounded by water on three sides, and is covered with wood, and is defended by strong fortifications in earth, bearing large artillery.

to
n, | Widdin the Turks have constructed a new
according to all the rules of art.

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which to contrast its count
Surely upon this view alone of t

to which to contrast its counterfeit presentation. Surely, upon this view alone of the case, any candid and reasonable mind is led, without much difficulty, to the conclusion that the State bank notes, in the hands, that the State bank notes will really circulate to ignorant persons among others, and can be successfully counterfeited—in which case protection beyond an engraved plate—and the severity of Canadian law, is due by the State to those who receive its notes; or on the other hand the State bank note will be generally viewed, by the bulk of the community, with doubt and suspicion; in which latter contingency the State bank note, being not a legal tender, and a universally transferable commodity will be destroyed, and Mr. Macarthur's too comprehensive plan be destroyed at the outset. But in point of fact, the question is whether by creating a Public Bank of Issue under the management of the State, the business of the bank and its colleagues, the illiterate person is not thereby deprived of safeguard. In the case of private bank notes the business world consents, in effect, to encounter the risk of fraud, and to do so because of the numerous counterbalancing advantages, which result (to the shareholders of the banks) from the use and circulation of paper money, as contradistinguished from a cumbersome metallic currency. But in the case of state bank notes, the State, by its own act, creates the risk, in any deficiency in our ordinary (private) paper currency, which the public Bank of Issue is intended to supply, and there is consequently no analogous reason why the State should not be allowed to create the risk, which, only with propriety attaches to the recognised (private) circulating medium of the country.

There is one remark made by my namesake which I cordially agree, viz., that "the paper currency" (or bank notes) are not a legal tender, and are not sufficient to meet any possible demands of the business community." This must be a consolation to all those who may be in want of bank notes, and therefore no objection to the introduction of the business of the existing private banks ought in any way to be made, for the future to be allowed. Will you oblige me by taking notice that the contents of this letter are genuine and from

"THE SENEKA,"
Sydney, 10th October, 1864.

A SMALL GRIEVANCE.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

SIR,—Can you tell me why the stone jars in which potteries and similar condiments are sold are made of such a material as to be so liable to breakage of the vessel by more than one half. To judge from the outside of these jars one would suppose that they hold nearly half a pint, but in reality they hold only one-third of the quantity. It is not a fraud, it looks like one. I occasionally meet my friend to a delicacy of this description, and consider that I am imposed upon every time I buy a jar. The pictures on these jars are very pretty: Uncle Tom receives his share of the prize, and the children are all happy, as if they were as lovely as Port Jackson at sunset when viewed from the South Head; Windsor Castle is very nicely represented; but then I do not go to a grocer's to buy a jar, but to something to eat. I look to the inside of the jar, and find that it is only one-third of the quantity that I find I have only got to get of what I ought to have. Complaint often leads to the removal of a grievance, and therefore I trouble you with this note.

A LOVER OF GOOD THINGS.

FLOWERS AND PERFUMERY.—Some idea of the importance of perfumery as an article of commerce may be formed, when it is stated that one of the large perfume houses in London produces annually 60,000 lbs. of orange blossoms, 60,000 lbs. of tuberose, 60,000 lbs. of violet flowers, 20,000 lbs. of tuberose, 14,000 lbs. of lilac flowers, besides rosemary, mint, lavender, thyme, lemon, orange, and other odorous plants. The perfume houses of the East Indies, China, Mexico, and Peru, the South of Europe, produce only real garden of utility to the perfumer. Grasses and Nices are the principal seats of the art. From their geographical position, the grower, within comparatively short distances, is enabled to produce a climate most applicable to bring to perfection the plants required for his trade. On the sea-coast his cassia grows without fear of frost, and his orange trees are not troubled by the cold winds of a season; while nearer the Alps and Pyrenees are found sweeter than if grown in the warmer situations where the orange tree and mignonette bloom to perfection. England, however, can claim the superiority of producing the most valuable perfume, the essential oils extracted from these plants, grown at Mitcham, in Surrey, realise eight times the price in the market of those produced in France, or elsewhere, and are fully worth the difference for delicacy of odour.

CORSAK HORSES.—These animals, so highly esteemed throughout the Russian empire, abound in the Don. They were originally imported by the Tartars, and are a small wiry race, varying in price from 30s. to 50s. They are much prized for their capacity to endure fatigue; they are capable afterwards of enduring severe exertion; they should they escape the epidemics and draughts of their own country, they are probably destined to be used in the service of the Russian army, as they are drafted in large quantities into cavalry regiments.

DOING BUSINESS ON CREDIT.—A recent and highly interesting presentation of the true nature of the influence exerted by the Bank of England upon the well-to-do the consideration of all engaged in business.—"When the returns of the Bank of England are published, restrictive issue, bankers recall their advances, and the credit of the country is thereby discounted by them. Then it is that small manufacturers or tradesmen of limited means feel the inconveniences of the pressure, unless their prudence and foresight have enabled them to make preparation for it, and which the following example will illustrate. A small manufacturer, who has conducted his business for ready money; but, from an easy state of the money market, finds little difficulty in getting a bill discounted, and presents a bill for the payment of his trade, by supplying goods to persons of trustworthy character upon credit terms, taking their acceptance. For a time all goes well, and the business is a gradual diminution of the precious metals. His issues are restricted; its accommodation to the public is drawn within closer limits. Country bankers are called upon to discount bills, and the money market; their advances are called in, and they discount nothing but very good bills, and at short dates, subject to a much advanced rate. As has heard that, money is scarce, and he has no alternative but to 'ask' him why. He proceeds to his bank, and finds that he is to the bank with his bills as usual; but 'the returns' show that the aspect of the money market is becoming very serious, and the banker feels he is obliged to discount his bills at a high rate. He is told by a friend of a class the bank cannot re-discount. The returns of a mature, and find him without the means of meeting them, and he is no alternative but to 'ask' him why. 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are ascertained to suit the whole or their spiritual or
the most. The following is a list of the prices:
Ditto ditto 10 lbs. per yard
Ditto ditto 11½ do.
4-8 printed green 16 25 do.
Ditto ditto carpets at 25, 30, 35
Tapestry ditto 4s. ditto
Hill-street.

RUSH AND COMPANY, 86 and 58, Pitt-st.

DANCING!! DANCING!! DANCING!!!
Every Evening, at the Albert Dancing Saloon, Castlereagh-
road, commencing at 7 o'clock, on Monday, Tuesday, Wednes-
day, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, from 7 o'clock till
half-past 7, admission 2d. Conducted by Messrs. DINTÉ and CO.

HOMÆOPATHIC MEDICINE.—Modern Domestic
a popular treatise, describing the symptoms, causes, and
proper treatment of the most common diseases of the Britan-
Dr. Graham. 61.
A new and complete Treatise of Females, illustrating their symp-
toms, and treatment, 13s.
Lectures on the Management and Disorders of Infancy and Child-
hood on the Management of Infants, 3s. 6d.
The Medical History of the Venereal Disease, 7s. 9d.
where the matter has been conveyed to the public.
W. H. FIDDIGINGTON, Importer, George-street, Sydney.

PAIN KILN.—WAUGH and COX have just
received a large assortment of the finest marbles and porcelain, part-
of which they are offering at very low prices. See the adver-
tisement in another column of the Newmarket and Sporting print,
so the latest views of the Fortifications of Kronstadt, and
WAUGH and COX, Stationers and Print-offices,
111, George-street.

WEBSTER'S ENGLISH DICTIONARY, re-
vised and enlarged by Goodrich. 15s.—Edition in two
volumes.—In this edition some thousands of new words have been
added, and upwards of 800 pages more than Worcester's Dictionary.

We can have no hesitation in giving it as our best opinion
that it will be found to be one of the most satisfactory and useful
works which has ever appeared.—Times.
“It is the best and most complete and most satisfactory of the English
Language.”—Morning Chronicle.

W. H. FIDDIGINGTON, Importer, George-street.

PENNY STEPLE CHASE.—If a respectable

above place.
Application must be made instantly.

WYNDY RIFLE CORPS.—Just arrived, a few pieces of very superior inferior green cloth, of the approved pattern, at 10s. 6d. per yard.

BENNETT and COMPANY'S new **TEA** and **GROCERY ESTABLISHMENT**, in the Market, opposite the Market.—To the Heads of Families, Hotel proprietors, and other large Consumers, and especially to the Members of the **WYNDY RIFLE CORPS**, who are invited to call on **RIDWAY'S**, King William-street, London, near to Institute Lane, to see the new and superior quality of the tea and groceries, which they intend opening on **SATURDAY**, 1st October.

With an entirely fresh and well-selected stock of choice tea, and a large assortment of choice wines, produce, and other general groceries, which they have bought upon the best terms from the largest imported stock, and which the present time is the most favourable for disposing of, and at a price to establish on the most advantageous terms; and as they intend to embark on an extensive ready money business, at small profits, and to be enabled to sell at a low price, they are enabled to dispose of a large stock of produce at a sale of prices which must influence their purchases.

As the advertisement being too small to quote a price, they are enabled to sell at a low price, and to be enabled to dispose of a large stock of produce at a sale of prices which must influence their purchases.

Application can be made in any way, and so far as they are enabled to dispose of a large stock of produce at a sale of prices which must influence their purchases.

Application can be made in any way, and so far as they are enabled to dispose of a large stock of produce at a sale of prices which must influence their purchases.

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NOTICE—Mechanics, Labourers, and others, with
whom business has been transacted, are requested to
settle themselves without delay will be discharged, and
others, not having to leave their work, thereby en-
abling a large number to pass through the family of
this vessel.

NOTICE—The following persons are requested to
attend immediately at the Police Office:—
Messrs Matthews, Crown-street; Harry Hill
James, Bruce-street; James Smith, New-street;
Miss Dalton, Paddion, com.
Messrs Patterson, Charles-terrace, Woolloomooloo
Messrs Murphy, Charles-terrace, Woolloomooloo
W. H. Knipe, Central Police Office.

NOTICE—
Colonial Mill Manufacturer, 23, Market-street East.

PUBLIC NOTICE—**BENJAMIN LAZARUS**
of the City of London, Merchant, has been
appointed Liquidator, and King-street, National Clearing, are
now closed on Saturday, resuming business on SATURDAY
EVENING.

STATE OF MESSRS. R. B. COOKE AND CO.
The undersigned, as creditors who have been duly
advised in accordance with the recent notice are requested to do so on or
before the 10th inst. at the office of the undersigned, or they will be excluded
from the dividend about to be declared.
CLARK TREVING,
MIDLAND WATER ENGINE SMITH, } Assignees.
T. M. WATSON, }
JOHN B. WATT, }

CAUTION—**JAMES WILSON** is requested to
call on Mr. FARLEY, Brickfield-hill, or an order will be
issued.

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Carbonate soda.
Irish pork

D. COOPER and CO.

Observe the address—
L. HARRIS and SONS,
215 and 217, George-street, opposite Wynyard-street.

Fencing wire gauge, 1, 2, 3
Hobble chains
Arsenic

Liqueur frames
Crests and castors.
Terms at sale.

12 hogsheads Taylor's porter
Terms at sale.

each lot so as to enable each party to become the purchaser of its own leaseholds.

100

WEDNESDAY, 18th October.

PURKIS and **LAMBERT** will sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, on **WEDNESDAY**, the 18th instant, at 11 o'clock,
15 bags prime Java rice, per cask.
Terms cash.

WEDNESDAY, 18th October.

To Oil Boreholes and
Pure Vegetable Lamp Oil, in Tins and Casks.

PURKIS and **LAMBERT** will sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, on **WEDNESDAY**, the 18th instant, at 11 o'clock,
30 tuns drums vegetable oil, each 3 gallons
10 tuns ditto ditto, each 3 gallons
3 casks ditto oil, each 31 gallon
Warmed pure tallow free from sediment.
Terms cash.

WEDNESDAY, 18th October.

To Ornaments and others.

PURKIS and **LAMBERT** will sell by auction, on **WEDNESDAY**, the 18th instant, at 11 o'clock, without reserve,
100 bags Java rice.
Terms at sale.

THURSDAY, 19th October.

Nine Iron Horse 2 feet x 13 feet, without reserve, at Campbell's Patent Slip, and Macanama's Wharf, on **THURSDAY**, the 19th instant, at 11 o'clock,
PURKIS and **LAMBERT** will sell by auction, at Campbell's Wharf, at 11 o'clock,
2 iron houses, 3 rooms, 36 feet x 15 feet
ditto ditto, 3 rooms, 36 feet x 15 feet
At Macanama's Wharf, Miller's Point, at half-past 11 o'clock,
2 iron houses, 2 rooms, 36 feet x 15 feet
At the Patent Slip Wharf, at 11 o'clock,
1 iron house, 3 rooms, 15 feet x 15 feet.
Terms at sale.

FRIDAY, 20th October.

4 Certificates E. L. Runn, 34 p.p.
10 Cans of Old Sun.

PURKIS and **LAMBERT** will sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, on **FRIDAY**, the 20th October, at 11 o'clock, without reserve E. L. Runn, 34 p.p.,
10 cases old tinn, in bond.
Terms at sale.

FRIDAY, 20th October.

To Painters and others.

PURKIS and **LAMBERT** will sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, on **FRIDAY**, the 20th instant, at 11 o'clock,
all sorts of green paint, made from drums
4 cwt. of blue pigment, 1 sack of lime.
Terms, cash.

FRIDAY, 20th October.

To Builders, Carpenters, and others.

Cargo of Timber, ex the H. F. Bartlett, from San Francisco.

PURKIS and **LAMBERT** have received instructions from Messrs. How, Walker, and Co., to sell by auction, at the extreme end of the Great Western Railway, the 1st inst. instant, at 11 o'clock, all sorts of green paint, made from drums
4 cwt. of blue pigment, 1 sack of lime
Terms, cash.

FRIDAY, 20th October.

To Builders, Carpenters, and others.

Cargo of Timber, ex the H. F. Bartlett, from San Francisco.

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4 cwt. of blue pigment, 1 sack of lime
Terms, cash.

Day of Sale, Friday, 20th October.

The first-class fast sailing clipper ship, with Indian crew, will carry upwards of 300 tons, with a draught of water not exceeding 3½ feet, going right up to the wharf at Melbourne without lashing.

BOWDEN and **THRELKELD** have received instructions to sail by auction, at the City-Mart, on **THURSDAY**, the 19th instant, at 11 o'clock precise.

This first-class fast-selling brigantine Java, 145 tons register, carrying 200 men and 2000 light draught of water, with all her sails, masts, spars, gear, stores, bunks, and appliances, she has no equal in the world; and being fitted out for Bathurst-trade, where inquiries and cargoes are invited in largest bar.

The Jane is a clipper vessel, having made some of the quickest times to Geelong on record, in which trade she has met and lucratively competed for years.

This fine little vessel was built of oak, at Long Island, coppered and thoroughly copper-fastened throughout; her length is 75 feet, beam 22 feet, and draught 10 feet; she is well found in sails, spars, gear, ground tackle, and her sails are made of the strongest material; her cargo vessel of her size is the most complete, fitted up with hair mattresses, pillowcases, bedding, capable of carrying upwards of thirty passengers.

It is peculiarly adapted for the coasting trade, and of its unequalled tonnage, possessing the following advantages:—Great beam, large hold, strong hull, and quick sailing, requiring very little ballast to go to sea with, shifting without any heavy fast vessels, good open boat, built of oak, and carrying but few men; also, her rigging, sails, and coppered bottom are in excellent condition, well found in sails, gear, ground tackle, &c.

Fragile, and perfectly safe for the coasting trade, or of the northern or southern ports, where the bar harbours provide vessels of a heavy draught of water from entering, will do well not to allow to pass such opportunities as now offer themselves in consequence of preparation, and full particulars may be ascertained at the Office of the Auctioneers.

Term, liberty, bill, at sale.

HOPES.

On account of whom it may concern, slightly damaged by water.

M. R. KISHWORTH has received instructions to sell by public auction, on **WEDNESDAY**, the 18th October, at 11 o'clock,
12 sacks horse,

SYDENHAM - PETERSHAM.
Unreserved Sale of the remaining Lots, at
MORT AND CO.'S Rooms, Pitt-street, on
MONDAY, the 23rd October, at 11 o'clock.
SYDENHAM.
A most picturesque and beautiful village, about
3½ MILES FROM SYDNEY.
Immediately opposite to Elswick, the seat of James Norton, Esq.,
adjoining Annandale, the property of Robert Johnston, Esq., and
at the cross roads leading from
CITY OF SYDNEY.
The Sydney Railway passes through it, and the second station
from Sydney, the one which is perhaps next in importance to the

STANDS IN THE VERY CENTRE OF IT.
CONVENIENT WATER RESERVES
have been set apart for the use of the village.

The whole of the streets are marked out and defined with substantial posts, having their respective names attached to them. By this means, and with the aid of lithographic plans, which may be had on application at the Head Office of the Corporation, persons desirous of buying will be enabled to identify the various lots previous to the day of sale, and thus regulate their purchase.

TERMS.—25 per cent. cash deposit; 25 per cent. bill at 12 months date, with 6 per cent. interest; and the residue may remain on the property at 6 per cent. per annum.

Plans and lithographs at the Rooms.

RYDENHAM.
PETRESHAM.
 Unreserved Sale of the remaining Lots at
MORT and CO.'S Rooms, Pitt street on
MONDAY, the 23rd October at 11 o'clock,
 Terms—
 One-fourth, cash; one-fourth, bill at 12 months' date with
 interest at 6 per cent; the residue may remain for a term of years
 at 6 per cent. on mortgage.

COACH AND HORSES, CUMBERLAND-STREET.
MORT and CO. have been instructed by the
 proprietor to sell by public auction, at the

about, well-known public house, on FRIDAY, 24th October,
 at THE COACH AND HORSES,
 Situate at the corner of Cumberland and Essex streets.
 This house is doing a first-rate business, and is let on a
 lease, having yet about three years and a half to run, at an
 ANNUAL RENTAL of £200.
 As a good city investment, it is well worthy of attention.
 Terms at sale.
 POSITIVE SALE.
 CHOICE FARM AT COOK'S RIVER.
 10 ACRES.
MORT and CO. have instructions to sell by
 public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at

11 o'clock, on FRIDAY, 27th October (if not previously disposed of by private sale),

A FARM OF 10 ACRES,
situate at Cook's River, a little below Mud Creek, being a portion
of the land originally granted to Webb, and having about
10 CHAINS FRONTAGE TO THE RIVER.

There is some very good land for
MARKET GARDENS
on this farm. It is prettily situated on the banks of the river,
nearly opposite to Mr. Lord's property; commands a beautiful
view of Botany Bay, Cook's River, Parish of Botany and New-
town, the spire of St. Peter's Church forming a prominent feature
in the landscape.

Plan on view at the Rooms.

TWO HOUSES IN TAUNTON-STREET, SURREY HILLS.
MORT and CO. have instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on FRIDAY, the 27th October, **TWO CAPITAL HOUSES,** situate in Taunton-street, better known as Usher's Land, **Surrey Hills.**
ONE HOUSE contains four rooms, two on the ground floor, and two on the first floor, with detached kitchen and servants' room.
WELL OF EXCELLENT WATER.
This House is built of stone, stands on an allotment of ground of 14 ft. in width of front.

THE OTHER HOUSE, contains entrance hall and five rooms, two on the ground floor, and three on the first floor.
WELL OF EXCELLENT WATER
It sits on an allotment, and has about 80 feet frontage to Usher's Lane, by a depth of about 50 feet. The lower story is built of brick, the upper story is weather-boarded. The house has lately been put into thorough repair, and is now let for £5 per week.
These Houses are for POSITIVE SALE, and the vendors from them justify their recommendation as
A GOOD INVESTMENT.
They are sold in consequence of the departure from the colony of the owner, who is about to return to the United Kingdom.

the proprietor, who prefers sitting to leaving his hands of an agent.

Plan on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.—CASE

TERMS OF ADVERTISING :

Two lines	One shilling.
Four ditto	Two shillings.
Six ditto	Three shillings.
Eight ditto	Four shillings.

Subscription : £4 per annum in advance.

* All Advertisements under six lines will be charged 2s. if booked in advance.

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